



Unit Four
The New World – 1350 to 1815
Part XVII: Crisis – 1550 to 1715
Document-Based Questions

Scale	
# Right	Grade
1-16	1
17-26	2
24-28	3
29-31	4

Part 17: Crisis

MULTIPLE CHOICE

Identify the choice that best completes the statement or answers the question.

“The Queen has reigned already twenty-six years, and during her reign Parliament has never been held. This year she enters her fifty-third year, as it is said, and she has sent orders through the whole realm to convoke Parliament. The principal cause is, I am told, that the English do not wish the King of Scotland, who is the next to the throne, to be King of England, and wish to know who after the queen’s death is to wear the crown. I have forgotten the exact date, but I believe the opening of Parliament took place on November 25th.”

—Leopold von Wedel, 1584

- According to this passage, why did Queen Elizabeth order Parliament to meet?
 - to discuss the next heir to the throne
 - to discuss financial matters
 - to discuss plans for war
 - to discuss a recently passed law
- According to this passage, what had never happened during Queen Elizabeth’s twenty-six year reign?
 - The members of Parliament had never gathered.
 - England had never gone to war.
 - Laws had never been passed.
 - Treaties had never been signed.

“Hence it is evident that absolute monarchy, which by some men is counted the only government in the world, is indeed inconsistent with civil society, and so can be no form of civil government at all; for the end of civil society being to avoid and remedy those inconveniences of the state of nature which necessarily follow from every man being judge in his own case, by setting up a known authority, to which everyone of that society may appeal upon any injury received or controversy that may arise, and which everyone of the society ought to obey. Wherever any persons are who have not such an authority to appeal to for the decision of any difference between them, there those persons are still in the state of nature; and so is every absolute prince, in respect of those who are under his dominion.”

—John Locke, *Second Treatise of Government*, 1690

- According to this passage,
 - people are better off in a state of nature.
 - absolute monarchy is the best form of government.
 - experience tells us that democracy is best.
 - people need a recognized authority in the form of government.

4. According to this passage, how did Locke describe “the state of nature?”
- a) Recognized authority serves to guide decisions.
 - b) Everyone is free to serve as his or her own judge.
 - c) monarchs who rule by divine right
 - d) an elite few that rule over many

As the leaders of the Holy Roman Empire, the Hapsburgs of Austria tried to unify the countries under their rule by converting their populations to Catholicism. In Bohemia (present-day Czech Republic), Catholics and Protestants had once coexisted in peace. However, when a Hapsburg monarch closed the Protestant churches there, civil war broke out. This conflict ignited the Thirty Years’ War, which raged from 1618 to 1648

5. According to this passage, where had Catholics and Protestants once lived in peace?
- a) Bohemia
 - b) Austria
 - c) Bavaria
 - d) Moravia
6. How did the Hapsburgs try to unify the people they ruled?
- a) by converting them to Catholicism
 - b) by allowing Bohemians to stay in their homeland
 - c) by allowing civil war to settle disputes
 - d) by making the pope the ruler of the Holy Roman Empire

On the classification of witches:
 “The category in which women of this sort are to be ranked is called the category of Pythons, persons in or by whom the devil either speaks or performs some astonishing operation....”
 —*Malleus Maleficarum*, 1486

7. According to *Malleus Maleficarum*, what was the source of the powers of witchcraft?
- a) the human spirit
 - b) animals
 - c) the Devil
 - d) angels

Oliver Cromwell	
Leader of	extreme Puritans/Independents
Opposed to	Cavaliers/Royalists
Brought an end to	British Monarchy and Parliament
Established	a commonwealth and a military dictatorship

8. According to the table, which group was led by Oliver Cromwell?
- a) the Army of the Cavaliers
 - b) the Hapsburg Catholic forces
 - c) the Westphalia Peace Brigade
 - d) the extreme Puritans or Independents

Absolutism is a system in which a ruler holds total power. In seventeenth-century Europe, absolutism was tied to the idea of the divine right of kings. This means that rulers received their power from God and were responsible to no one except God. They had the ability to make laws, levy taxes, administer justice, control officials, and determine foreign policy.

9. Which power is *not* included in the authority that the system of Absolutism believed God had given to kings?
- making laws
 - setting foreign policy
 - changing the country's religion
 - levying taxes

Completion

On extracting a confession:

“The method of beginning an examination by torture is as follows: The jailers... strip the prisoner... the judge... tries to persuade the prisoner to confess the truth freely; but if [the witch] will not confess, he bids attendants make the prisoner fast to ... some... implement of torture.”

—*Malleus Maleficarum*, 1468

10. The excerpt above is from the *Hammer of the Witches* of 1486, a guide for _____ witches during an inquisition.

Europe After the Peace of Westphalia, 1648



11. The Thirty Years' War began in _____, a large region in the Holy Roman Empire located between France and Poland.

Matching

Match each item with the correct statement below.

- | | | |
|---------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| a. Toleration Act of 1689 | e. Edict of Nantes | i. Jean-Baptiste Colbert |
| b. El Greco | f. Peter the Great | j. Peace of Westphalia |
| c. Charles I | g. “Glorious Revolution” | |
| d. Cardinal Richelieu | h. Huguenots | |

- ___ 12. French Protestants influenced by John Calvin
- ___ 13. recognized Catholicism as the official religion of France
- ___ 14. officially ended the Thirty Years’ War
- ___ 15. His execution horrified much of Europe.
- ___ 16. the invasion of England by William of Orange
- ___ 17. granted Puritans, but not Catholics, the right of free public worship
- ___ 18. Louis XIII’s chief minister
- ___ 19. sought to increase France’s wealth and power by following the ideas of mercantilism
- ___ 20. His work reflected the high point of Mannerism.
- ___ 21. introduced Western customs and ways of doing things to Russia

Matching

Match each item with the correct statement below.

- | | | |
|--------------------------|------------------------|--------------|
| a. Independents | e. absolutism | i. Philip II |
| b. ultra-Catholics | f. Puritans | j. Mannerism |
| c. Louis XIV | g. Miguel de Cervantes | |
| d. divine right of kings | h. Bill of Rights | |

- ___ 22. anti-Huguenot
- ___ 23. the “Most Catholic King”
- ___ 24. the idea that kings receive their power from God
- ___ 25. Protestants in England inspired by Calvinist ideas
- ___ 26. soldiers in the New Model Army of Oliver Cromwell
- ___ 27. laid the foundation for a constitutional monarchy in England
- ___ 28. system of government in which a ruler holds total power
- ___ 29. fostered the myth of himself as the Sun King
- ___ 30. marked the end of the artistic Renaissance
- ___ 31. wrote the novel *Don Quixote*